

# Glasgow Weekly Times.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. 13.

CITY OF GLASGOW, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1852.

NO. 34.

## TALLY & MATTHEWS. CABINET MAKERS.

Water Street, Glasgow.  
Will make to order, in the neatest and most fashionable style, and from the best materials all kinds of FURNITURE.  
Particular attention paid to making Coffins. Also—Patent Metallic Coffins kept constantly on hand.  
Shop second door above the Post Office.  
September 2, 1852.

**CARD.**  
**DOCTORS VAUGHAN & CAMPBELL**  
have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, &c., &c. Office next door to Dr. V's residence.  
August 7, 1851.

**F. A. SAVAGE.**  
DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC  
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES.  
Hats, Caps, Hosiery, and Quincys, Nails, &c., &c.  
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.  
CARLOS BOARDMAN,  
Attorney at Law, Lincolns, Linn County, Mo.  
WILL continue the practice of the Law, in Linn and the adjoining counties. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.  
April 3, 1851.

**LOGAN D. DAMERON,**  
DEALER IN  
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,  
Water Street, Glasgow, Mo.  
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of reasonable goods.

**JOHN C. CRAWLEY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.  
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him in the Courts of Howard and adjoining counties.  
Office with Drs. Vaughan & Campbell.  
Glasgow, June 19, 1851—12.

**PREWITT & HENRY,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FAYETTE, MO.  
WILL attend to all business entrusted to them in Howard, and the counties adjoining—Particular attention paid to collecting.  
Office in Crigler's Frame building two doors above the Receiver's Office.  
November, 15, 1849—5.

**G. H. BURKHARTT,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTSVILLE, MO.  
WILL practice law in the counties of Randolph, Chariton, Howard, Boone, Monroe, Adair and Schuyler. All business entrusted to him will receive his prompt attention.  
Office in the second story above McCampbell & Coate's store.  
Oct 24—34.

**THOS. SHACKELFORD,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.  
WILL practice in the Courts of Howard, Saline, Cooper, Randolph and Clarion counties.  
Office on first street.

**MEDICAL CARD.**  
**DRS. POWELL & BOWERS** have associated themselves together, in the practice of Medicine, and will give prompt attention to all calls. No extra charge for consultation, where either of them are employed.  
Cambridge, Jan 22, 1852.

**BROWN, THATCH & HART,**  
DEALERS IN  
Fine Clothing and Gentlemen's  
FURNISHING GOODS.  
166, Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.  
Nov. 6, 1851.

**DR. T. H. GRAVES.**  
**F. W. DIGGES & CO.**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
(Corner of Market and First street.)  
GLASGOW, MO.

**DR. H. WALKER,**  
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of the place and vicinity.  
Office at Dr. Henderson's Drug Store, and residence at the Glasgow House, at one of which places he can always be found, when not professionally absent.  
Glasgow, Jan 15, 1852.

**GLASGOW HOUSE,**  
OPPOSITE STEAM BOAT LANDING,  
Water Street, Glasgow, Mo.  
THIS large and commodious house is open for the reception of travellers and resident boarders. Having procured a competent assistant, the proprietor feels confident that entire satisfaction will be given to all.  
Good tables conveniently situated attended by careful hostlers. Stage office for the East, West, and North also kept here.  
But supplied with choice Liquors, Wines, and Cigars.  
May 6, 1852. EMILY A. CHILES.

**A. F. DENNY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him.  
Office in the new Post Office buildings.  
May 13, 1852.

**MANUFACTORY,**  
ROPER & BROTHER,  
Manufacturers of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, and every description of Saddlery.  
Water Street, Glasgow.  
April 29, 1852.

**NEW ESTABLISHMENT.**  
CLOCKS, WATCHES,  
JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &c.  
S. W. ROBERTSON  
BEGS to announce to the citizens of Glasgow, and surrounding country, that he has just received and opened an entirely new and fashionable assortment of Jewelry, consisting in part of—  
Fine Gold and Silver Lever Watches,  
DIFFERENT STYLES.  
Ladies' Breast and Cuff Pins, Bracelets, Ear Rings, Silver Ware, Spectacles, Cutlery, &c.  
Together with other articles usually called for, which will receive constant additions.  
He is also prepared to manufacture any article of Jewelry or Silver Ware, according to any pattern desired.  
Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.  
Watches and Clocks repaired and warranted.  
Shop, Water Street, at O. Henderson's Drug Store.  
Glasgow, Aug. 12—52.

**DR. E. GRAY'S**  
Spino-Abdominal Supporter and Shoulder Brace.  
DIGGES & CO., have on hand a small assortment of the above instruments, which they offer to those affected with the diseases for which they are intended.  
June 10

## THE TIMES.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.  
Office on Water Street, Up Stairs, next door to the Glasgow House.

**TERMS.**  
\$2 In Advance—\$3 At the End of the Year.  
\$1 In Advance to Clubs of 10.

**Rates of Advertising.**  
\$1 per square of 12 lines or less, for the First Insertion, and Fifty Cents for subsequent ones. Liberal deductions to Yearly Advertisers.

**Authorized Agents.**  
V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in Boston, New York and Philadelphia cities.  
FAYETTE—ANDREW J. HENDON.  
HUNTSVILLE—G. H. BURKHARTT.  
BLOOMINGTON—THOMAS G. SHARP.  
LINCOLNS—CARLOS BOARDMAN.  
CAMBRIDGE—JOHN H. GROVE.  
CHILLICOTHE—W. C. SAWYER.  
MILAN—STEPHENS, HINES & CO.

It will be perceived by the following that A. S. MITCHELL, editor of the St. Louis Evening News, is appointed a member of the Assistant Committee of the Clay Monumental Association, for collecting funds in Missouri, toward the advancement of a noble and patriotic undertaking. Although we have a monument of our own to build, yet we can entertain no feelings of jealousy toward the great Kentucky enterprise. We know there are hosts of Missourians who will contribute to the extent of their ability to the St. Louis monument, and still feel a lofty pride in helping to raise a magnificent memorial at Ashland, which will be worthy the illustrious remains reposing beneath it.

**Clay Monumental Association.**  
This is to certify that I, HENRY T. DUNCAN, Chairman of this association, do, by virtue of the power vested in me, constitute and appoint A. S. MITCHELL of the State of Missouri, a member of the Assistant Committee of said Association, for the State of Missouri, and as such do hereby authorize him to receive all such sums of money as may be subscribed in said State toward erecting over the remains of Henry Clay, a monument worthy of his illustrious name.

I do furthermore hereby empower him to appoint Agents in said State, to aid in the purposes aforesaid.

In testimony of all which, I have hereunto subscribed my name at Lexington, Ky., this 23rd day of August, 1852.  
Attest: H. T. DUNCAN, Ch'n.  
JNO. B. BAXTER, Sec'y.

The Concord Tribune, in an article giving the price current of the Pierce certificate market at the capital of New Hampshire, says:

"There is one instance, however, of which we have positive knowledge, that a DISTINGUISHED REWARD was OFFERED for a TEMPERANCE CERTIFICATE, to be published in a certain temperance newspaper! John H. George, General Pierce's man Friday, was one of the parties; and if he, or the friends of Gen. Pierce dare deny this charge, they shall hear more of it! He or they would not like to meet that other party on the witness stand, we reckon."

Hon. E. A. HANNEGAN, who killed his brother-in-law, the gallant Capt. Duncan, in a drunken brawl some time since, is now clear from all legal proceedings. His case was brought before the Fountain, Ind., Circuit Court, but the Grand Jury failed to find an indictment.

A good many of the Democratic papers allege that Gen. Scott has really no public business in the West, and that the whole purpose of his tour is to promote his election to the Presidency. Will these Democratic papers then be so kind as to explain to their readers why Gen. Wool and Gen. Lawson, the former a staunch Democrat have accompanied Gen. Scott in his whole tour?

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS'S OPINION OF GEN. SCOTT.—In his speech at the great Niagara Convention, Governor Hunt, of New York, said "he should never forget the just eulogium pronounced upon the character of Scott, by John Quincy Adams, when he was assailed, some years ago, in an exciting debate in the House of Representatives. Mr. Adams declared that, after an experience of more than fifty years in the public service, he had never met a man of more exalted virtues, at the same time asserting that he possessed higher claims as a pacificator than as a warrior; that the lustre of his services in preserving the peace of the country surpassed the brilliancy of his military achievements."

A SINGING MOUSE.—A family having rooms in the American Hotel, lately left town for a few weeks. On their return they found that a mouse was in the habit of constantly visiting the cage of a canary bird which had remained in the room during their absence, having taken the opportunity of forming the acquaintance during the unusual stillness of the apartment. To the surprise of the members of the family, it was soon discovered that the mouse had taken lessons in singing of its musical friend, and would constantly give forth notes in exact imitation of the canary's tone, but low and sweet. The little creature now visits the cage nightly, eats of the seed, and endeavors by its singing to excite the attention and call forth the notes of the bird. [Buffalo Com.

## Letter of Hon. Wm. A. Graham—Vindication of General Scott.

At a Whig mass meeting, held on the 10th ultimo, in Statesville, North Carolina, among a number of letters read was the following, from the Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM, the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency:

HILLSBOROUGH, Sept. 4, 1852.  
GENTLEMEN: I gratefully acknowledge your favor of the 26th ultimo, inviting me to a mass meeting of our political friends in that part of the State, at Statesville, on the 10th instant, in honor of the nominees of the Whig Convention at Baltimore, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

You are pleased to add that this assemblage has been appointed at the site of the old Statesville Academy, not very distant from the place of my birth, and whither I was sent, when I first left my parental home, to pursue the course of education which was to determine my destiny in life, and that the friends of my youth, and associates and acquaintances of maturer years, will be there in large numbers to offer me a friendly greeting.

Few events, I beg to assure you, could afford me more gratification than to comply with this flattering and cordial invitation. It awakens recollections dear to my heart, and adds the charms of personal friendship to political approbation. Confidence has been said to be a plant of slow growth. After a life now past meridian, and for nearly twenty consecutive years connected with public affairs, it is to me refreshing to be reassured that, as regards myself, it is yet fresh and unbroken in the soil where it first took root.

You likewise suggest that the occasion will be an appropriate one to vindicate the great man with whom I am associated in this election, from charges of hostility to the South and infidelity to the Compromise of the last Congress.

It is one of the shallowest and commonest devices of party to find out what is most odious or distasteful to the prevailing sentiment of a country or section, and impute to that to its opponent. This charge of infidelity to the Compromise, which has been a standing accusation at the South against every Whig candidate for the Presidency for the last sixteen years. It was alleged against Harrison, whose competitor has been the Abolition candidate for that high station—against Mr. Clay, whose successful competitor approved the Oregon Territorial bill, inhibiting slavery therein—against Taylor! whose rival declined to vote for the Fugitive Slave law, because it did not provide a jury trial for the returned fugitive—in the Federal Courts, of course. It was alleged against Mr. Webster, so long as he stood a chance for the nomination; and his most patriotic speeches, advising acquiescence in the Compromise, were garbled and criticised to substantiate it; and it was freely imputed to Mr. Fillmore by the opposition press of this State, even after he had approved all the Compromise measures, and issued orders for the execution of the Fugitive Slave law by military force, if occasion should demand it. And had he or Mr. Webster been the nominee of the convention, instead of General Scott, there would have been, so far as regards this objection, if we may judge of the future by the past, but the change of a name. The tale would have been repeated, and probably with more emphasis. While the people of the South will be vigilant and firm in the maintenance of their just rights, I trust they will be misled by no idle clamor. After an agitation of many years on matters connected with slavery, there has been an adjustment, in which I am persuaded the mass of the American people has acquiesced. The authors and the friends of that adjustment, I am sure, will be the last to reopen the controversy.

So far as may depend on me, the charges against General Scott to which you refer, have been already negatived, and that in a manner indicating a stronger conviction on my part than any reasoning can employ. Bound to North Carolina by every tie of interest and affection which stretches over men—I am under the additional obligation of gratitude for her highest honors repeatedly bestowed, if I could consent to compromise her interest or honor, in a matter vital to the South and the Union, by any combination or association adverse to her, I should be untrue, not merely to the impulse of patriotism, but to the instincts of nature. When therefore, I accepted the nomination for the Vice Presidency, which your delegates in the Convention will bear me witness I had not sought! knowing what principles had been declared by a Convention, and that General Scott was my associate for the presidency, by that act I proclaimed my confidence in him more emphatically than I can do in words. I had known him familiarly for twelve years, and was intimately associated with him during the most trying period of the Compromise, when his fate was suspended in doubtful scales. I knew that he had been the friend of these measures when they stood in need of friends; that independently of his illustrious services and world wide fame, which will place him in American history side by side with Plutarch's men in the republics of antiquity, and which forbid any petty sectional or factional views to be entertained by him, he was committed to the Compromise as one of the most effective supporters at the time of its adoption. And to me, who has been in a position ever since to observe the progress of events in connection with this subject, and to whose lot it fell to issue the orders for the execution of the Fugitive Slave law by military force, if necessity should require it, within forty days after its enactment—it has been gratifying to observe how opposition to the Compromise has given way, and many who stood out in opposition long after its passage have become its ardent supporters.

If its enemies have become its friends, it is cause for rejoicing; but let them not be permitted to transmit its friends into enemies.

I regret that it will not be in my power to be present at your meeting, nor is it my expectation to address popular assemblies in this canvass, but I could not refrain from saying thus much in reply to your cordial and obliging letter.

I beg you to believe me, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.  
To Messrs. W. P. Caldwell, R. H. Parks, John Davidson, R. Reid, Milton Campbell, Committee.

## REFORM SHOULD BEGIN AT HOME.

### A DOMESTIC CHAT.

"This is pleasant!" exclaimed the young husband, taking his seat cozily in the rocking chair, as the things were removed. The fire glowed in the grate, revealing a pretty and neatly furnished sitting room, with all the appliances of comfort. The fatiguing business of the day was over, and he sat enjoying what he had all day been anticipating—the delights of his own fire-side. His pretty wife, Esther, took her work and set down by the table.

"It is pleasant to have a house of one's own," he said, again taking a satisfactory survey of his little quarters. The cold rain beat against the windows, and he thought he felt really grateful for all his present comforts.

"Now if we only had a piano," exclaimed the wife.

"Give me the music of your sweet voice before all the pianos in creation," he declared complacently, besides a certain secret disappointment, that his wife's thankfulness did not happily coincide in with his own.

"Well, but we want one for our friends," said Esther.

"Let our friends come and see us, and not to hear a piano," persisted the husband.

"But, George, everybody has a piano now-a-days—we don't go anywhere without seeing a piano," persisted the wife.

"And yet I don't know what we want one for—you will have no time to play it, and I don't want to hear one."

"Why, they are so fashionable—I think our room looks nearly naked without one."

"I think it looks just right."

"I think it looks very naked—we want a piano shockingly," protested Esther, emphatically.

The husband rocked violently.

"Your lamp smokes, my dear," he said after a long pause.

"When are you going to get an astral lamp? I have told you a dozen times how much we needed one," said Esther, pettishly.

"Those are very pretty lamps—I never can see by an astral lamp," said the husband. Those lamps are the prettiest of the kind I ever saw—they were bought in Boston."

"But, George, I do not think our room is complete without an astral lamp," said Esther, sharply, "they are so fashionable! Why, the Morgans, and Millers, and Thornes all have them. I am sure we might, too."

"We ought, if we take pattern by other people's expenses, and I don't see any reason for that."

The husband moved uneasily in his chair.

"We want to live as well as others live," said Esther.

"We want to live within our means, Esther," exclaimed George.

"I am sure we can afford it as well as the Morgans and Millers, and many others I might mention—we do not wish to appear mean."

George's cheek crimsoned.

"Mean! I am not mean!" he exclaimed angrily.

"Then we do not wish to appear so," said the wife. "To complete this room and make it look like other people's we want a piano and an astral lamp."

"We want what we want," muttered the husband. "There's no satisfying a woman's wants, do what you may;" and he abruptly left the room.

How many husbands are in a similar dilemma! How many houses and husbands are rendered uncomfortable by the constant dissatisfaction of a wife with present comforts and present provisions! How many bright prospects for business have ended in bankruptcy and ruin, in order to satisfy this secret hankering after fashionable necessities! Could the real cause of many a failure be made known, it would be found to result from the useless expenditures at home—expenses to answer the demands of fashion, and what "will people think."

"My wife has made my fortune," said a gentleman of great possessions, "by her thrift, prudence and cheerfulness, when I was just beginning."

"And mine has lost my fortune," answered his companion, "by useless extravagance, and repining when I was doing well."

What a world does this open to the influence which a wife possesses over the future prosperity of her family! Let the wife know her influence, and try to use it wisely and well.

Be satisfied to commence on a small scale. It is too common for young housekeepers to begin where their mothers ended. Buy all that is necessary to work skillfully with, adorn your house with all that will render it comfortable. Do not look at richer homes and covet their costly furniture. If secret dissatisfaction is ready to spring up, go a step further, and visit the homes of the poor and suffering; behold dark, cheerless apartments, insufficient clothing, an absence of all the comforts and refinements of social life; then return to your own home with a joyful spirit. You will then be prepared

to meet your husband with a grateful heart, and be ready to endure the toil and self-denial which he has expended in his business world to surround you with the lights of home; then will you be ready to co-operate cheerfully with him in so arranging your expenses, that his mind will not be constantly harassed with fears lest family expenditures may encroach upon public payments. Be independent. A young housekeeper never needed greater moral courage than she now does to resist the arrogance of fashion. Do not let the A's and B's decide what you must have, neither let them hold the strings of your purse. You know best what you can and ought to afford; then decide, with a strict integrity, according to your means. Let not the censure or the approval of the world ever tempt you to buy what you hardly think you can afford. It matters little what people think, provided you are true to yourselves and family.

## Revolution in Printing.

We have been treated a view of the operation of a model rotary printing press, invented by Mr. Jephtha Wilkinson, which is destined to produce a complete revolution in letter-press printing, as soon as it is fairly introduced to the public. A Wilkinson press, to print a sheet the size of the Atlas, on both sides, at the rate of more than twenty thousand an hour, could be easily put up in our editorial room, and would occupy no more space than the table upon which we are writing this article. The action of the press is altogether rotary, with no reciprocating motion; and when once it is started, it goes straight ahead, easily printing a roll of paper on both sides at the rate of a mile in length in a minute's time. The type are placed on two cylinders, each printing a separate side, and the paper is put on the press in large rolls, as it comes from the manufactory, and is not out in sheets until it is printed. The printed sheets are all cut and folded as they come from the press, to which is attached an endless register, which at any time denotes the exact number of impressions that have been taken.

## A Bird's Eye View of Oregon.

JENNY POLLOCK, Benton County, O. T. Aug. 17, 1852.  
This year's emigration is beginning to drop in upon us. They report great distress on the last end of the route, from the lack of grass, teams giving out, depredations by the Snake Indians, West of Fort Hill, &c. What the poor emigrant will do this year for food, after he gets in, God only knows. Now, flour sells quick at \$20 per bbl., and just after harvest, when it is generally at its lowest price. Wheat can't be bought for bread or seed for less than \$2 50 now, and some ask 3, 4, and \$5 per bushel, and say they won't sell until they get that. The emigrant can't pay such prices, he will not have the means to do so, and thereby must suffer. You may ask has your wheat crop failed in Oregon? no, sir; there is no such thing as crops of any kind failing here.

But men's disposition to work has failed badly raising enough for themselves, of either bread or seed—making their living, and having some left to "salt down" out of their stock, butter, cheese, pork, bacon, eggs, and chickens. Cows readily bring \$75, beef cattle \$10 per 100 pounds on hoof; American horses and mules \$150 to \$300; butter 50c., cheese 50c. per pound; pork this year will be worth 35c., bacon about 50c., eggs quick at \$1 per dozen, chickens at the farmer's door, \$12 per dozen, all which accumulates on and around the farm without labor. All old Oregonians (in before 1850) are rich, and say they would rather buy wheat at \$3 per bushel than to raise it. Why? because they don't like to work. Oregon, this year, will have to get bread from Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, and flour will be worth \$30 per barrel before next crop comes in. It is said that the wheat crop, in "Chili," is short this year. If so, your Western farmers may expect good prices for their produce this year.

From the present prices, any one can see the great inducement for farmers here in Oregon, to off oats, and go to ploughing, and let the gold mines alone. All can't be miners; if we are we must starve before relief gets to us from the States.

The Oregon gold mines, in "Umquim," "Rogue River," and "Shasta," has paid, this summer, on an average, one cent to the hand.

## Comparative Nutritive Qualities of Food for Animals.

Messrs. Edmonst.—In feeding animals hay, straw, grain and roots, the relative value of these several kinds of food in feeding and fattening, will be very nearly as follows. Taking Indian Corn as a standard:

100 lbs. corn are equal to 87 lbs. rye.  
" " " 100 " oats.  
" " " 200 " good hay.  
" " " 400 " potatoes.  
" " " 533 lbs. carrot or parsnip.  
" " " 700 " turnips.  
" " " 920 " beets.

Taking Hay as a standard:  
100 lbs. are equal to 193 lbs. barley straw.  
" " " 169 " pea do.  
" " " 200 " oats do.  
" " " 277 " wheat do.

And the available food from the corn tops on an acre, is equivalent to one half ton of hay, or ten bushels of corn.

In central Illinois, the stall fattening of a grown ox, say 3 to 4 years old, is accomplished with about 35 bushels of corn, fed together with the corn tops from the shock, during winters; about one peck of corn daily.

The winter feeding of animals, requires very nearly, daily, one per cent. of their live weight in corn or its equivalent. To fatten grown cattle, 14 per cent. of their live weight is required daily in corn or its equivalent in other food; for pork 1 of its equivalent.

To raise the animal and fatten beef, an equivalent of 84 to 100 lbs. corn is required for each pound of meat and tallow, and far hogs 600 lbs. corn to 100 lbs. pork; 34 to 4 lbs. of corn will produce 1 lb. of pork, when fed to grown hogs in pens.

The weight in pork is four fifths the live weight, beef 9 20ths the live weight.

With these data we may easily calculate the value of meat.—[Prairie Farmer.

Count Ladislas Zeleky has published a letter addressed two years ago to General Haynau, challenging him to fight a duel—the Count finding his motive in Haynau's butchery of Rathyni and other Hungarian officers at Arad. The challenge has been twice sent, but never noticed, and the Count brands the General a tyrant and coward.

The following was found in the pocket of a suicide. No inquest was held on the body:  
Why is a rhinoceros, after swallowing a tiger eat, like a Roman soldier? Because he is glad he ate her.

## Mrs. Swishelm's Baby.

Mrs. Swishelm, editress of the Pittsburgh Saturday Visitor, and Fanny Fern, are the most distinguished asserters of woman's right to write. The following is a specimen of Mrs. S.'s peculiar vein.

## Southern Presumption.

"The South," the "arrogant South," the "insolent South," the "over-bearing South." How these pesky southern people do try our patience! Nothing will do them but they must have all the Presidents and all the say in Congress. They must verify John Randolph's boast, and keep us "white slaves," catching black slaves, and nobody knows into what outrageous caricatures of dogs and men they do continue to work up their northern dough but nothing they, or any of them have ever done, did ever rile our temper like a paragraph we find in our exchanges stating that Mrs. Previtt, of the "Yazoo City Whig," has offered to compare babies with us—to intimate her belief that her mosquito-bitten, flea-bitten, tick-tormented, pimply-persecuted, alighted-meatless, misma-poisoned, yellow fever-chased, sun-scorched, Mississippi baby will compare with our Nettle! That woman must be "clean deft!" but in our opinion there is so much method in her madness, that she took care not to send that number of the "Whig" to our office.

She must have felt that if we became directly aware of her presumption we should have started forthwith for Yazoo City to cover her with inextinguishable confusion. She took care we should only get a second-hand hint of what was going on. Poor benighted woman, we do really pity her and now that we have reflected on it, we should not on any consideration let her see our baby, for straightway she would whip and pinch her poor little thing for very spite that it was so entirely eclipsed.

She never imagined a baby like our, or dreamed of anything so perfect. Just think of it, Mrs. Previtt, twenty-three pounds in eight months! So white and soft, and rosy, with such violet eyes and such a tooth!—Then if you could see that little look held up for mother to kiss, and the look of wise wonder that follows this expected earnest—Poor Mrs. Previtt, how do you pay you that you have not seen the baby!

PREVENTION OF SALIVATION.—"I wish to communicate a fact to you that has fallen under my observation, which may be of some interest to the profession generally. All physicians are aware of the salivating effect of calomel and of the inconvenience that arises from sore mouths and other irritating complaints that affect the patients. I have had several patients under my care to whom I have been obliged to administer calomel, which I have mixed with supercarbonate of soda, in the proportion of about twice the amount by weight of soda. To one patient in particular, whom I have attended for about ten weeks, I have given three grains of calomel with six grains of soda daily for five weeks, besides administering it frequently during the rest of the time. As yet he has not suffered at all from salivating effect of the calomel, which has nevertheless been very beneficial to him. It is possible that there were all persons not susceptible to salivation? Or in the absence of salivation to be attributed to the supercarbonate of soda." DR. STEARNS.—[Charleston (S. C.) Mercury.

In the last number of the N. Y. Dutchman, we find the following, from the pen of Fanny Fern, now a regular correspondent to that valuable sheet:

A little fatherless boy, of four years of age, sat upon the floor, surrounded by his toys. Catching sight of his mother's face, as she tears fell thick and fast, he sprang to her side, and peeping curiously in her face, as he put his little hand in her's, said, "You're got me!" (Simple, artless, little comforter!) Dry your tears, young mother. There is something left to live for there are duties from which even your bleeding heart may shrink! "A talent!" you may not "bury," a stewardship, of which your Lord must receive an account; a blank page to be filled by your hand with holy truths; a crystal vase to keep spotless and pure; a tender plant to guard from blight and mildew; a dew-drop that must not exhale in the sun of worldliness; an angel for whom a "white robe" must be made; a cherub in whose hands a "golden harp" must be placed; a little "lamb" to be led to the "Good Shepherd!"

"You're got me!" Aye! Cloud not his sunny face with unrelenting sadness, lest he "catch the trick of grief," and sigh amid his toys. Teach him not by your vain repinings that "Our Father" pitieth his children; teach him to love Him as seen in sky and sea, in rock and river; teach him to love Him in the cloud as in sunshine!—You will have your gloomy hours, there is a void even that little loving heart may not fill, and there is still another, and He says, "MY YE HAVE ALWAYS!" FANNY FERN.

ROMANCE SPOILED.—A pretty bit of romance in relation to a lady who had married her fifth husband, originated a short time since in Holmes county, Miss. The Lexington Advertiser, published in that county, spoils the interesting story, remarking that—

"A story is going the rounds of the papers about a woman living in Holmes county, who has married five husbands, her first and fifth being identical, and the third the officiating minister at her last marriage. This speaks very badly for the morality of our country. We have inquired into the matter, and learn that the aforesaid 'lady' is a negro woman living in the southern portion of our country."

OFFICE OF THE CITY SOLICITOR,  
Boston, May 18th, 1852.

In the opinion of the undersigned the private estates of the citizens of Boston are liable for debts lawfully contracted by the city—and whenever judgment is rendered against the said city, on account of any such debt, the execution may be levied upon the property of any inhabitant.

(Signed)  
PELEG W. CHANDLER,  
City Solicitor.

The foregoing opinion of Mr. Chandler, the City Solicitor, is undoubtedly in conformity with the law of Massachusetts.

(Signed)  
DANIEL WEBSTER.